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SWANSEA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

LLANGYFELACH DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

BY

E. Rice Morgan,

M.R.C.S., M.O.H., D.P.H.



SWANSEA :

PRINTED BY J. R. DAVIES, WELCOME STREET.

—
1911.



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The Swansea Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year has passed, hence it becomes necessary for me to prepare the Annual Report for 1910.

Population.

During the whole of the decennial period from 1901 to 1911, owing to exceptional conditions reigning in my district, I have been obliged to depart from the customary way of ascertaining the population in my two districts from year to year, and rely mainly upon the information which Mr. D. W. Morgan gathers for me. (1) With regard to new houses built and tenanted each year, and (2) the estimated number of navvies with their families in the middle of the year for each district.

Hence it works out thus for

CLASE—

Population for Clase in]1909	=	5411
Add population in new houses	$30 \times 5 = 150$	} 210
Add estimated increase of population (normally)	= 100	
Decrease of Navvies ..	40	
		5621

LLANSAMLET—

Population in 1909 ..	=	6957
New Houses 22×5 ..	= 110	} 210
Add 100 for increase ..	= 100	
		7167
Population in Huts stationary		
Total for both Districts ..	=	12788

In 1911, census year, we shall soon have the corrected numbers for each district, when I anticipate my figures are too low, probably at least by 200. "Che sarà sarà."

Births.

The total number of births for the whole District is 372, divided into males 213 and females 159, giving a birth rate of 30·4 per 1,000. Legitimate 364, illegitimate 8. This rate compares favourably with last year, when it was 30·2. In the ten years' average it was 30·9, hence we are almost stationary.

CLASE. The number of births was 170—males 101, females 69. Legitimate 169, illegitimate 3, producing a birth rate of 31·7 per 1,000, which is above the average for the past ten years, when it was 29·8.

LLANSAMLET. Here 202 births were registered. Males 112, females 90. Legitimate 167, illegitimate 5, producing a birth rate of 29·2 per 1,000. This is below the average for the ten years, when it was 31·5; last year it was 30·3 per 1,000.

Deaths.

In 1910 the total deaths came to 163—males 93, females 70, producing a death rate of 12·7 per 1,000. This is lower than last year, when it was 14·8 per 1,000, and also below the average for the past ten years, when it was 14·6.

CLASE. During the year 68 deaths occurred—35 males and 33 females—with a death rate of 11·7 per 1,000. This is below last year, when it was 14·3, and compared with the ten years' average it is also below, for then it was 14·2.

LLANSAMLET. 95 deaths took place—58 males and 37 females—with a death rate of 13·8 per 1,000. This is again lower than last year's average, viz., 15·4, and compares also favourably with the ten years' average of 14·1 per 1,000.

With 372 births and 163 deaths in the whole district 46 died before they reached twelve months; last year the number was 37. The rate per 1,000 births registered for this year was 123—last year 103—whereas for the past ten years it was 134. In various districts our County give extraordinary numbers. The reasons for the excessive deaths are mainly due to the ignorance of mothers and the faulty midwives.

These defects are gradually being removed, but it will take several generations before we shall arrive at anything like perfection. The new Midwifery Act and the further development of the District Nursing will be the chief factors in bringing about these improvements. To this must also be added the building of better cottages, but as I again make special reference to this matter I need not further dwell on that subject.

Phthisis, Consumption or Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths this year amounted to 10, which produces a death rate of 0.78. This is lower than last year, when it was 1.26, but on a ten years' calculation there is not much difference, as it was 1.17 per 1,000.

We, however, must not lose sight of the fact that consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs is but one form of this disease. For you will have gathered from my Annual Reports that the tubercle-bacillus invades nearly every portion of the body; in fact eight deaths took place from consumption of other parts other than the lungs, hence it is more correct to say that tuberculosis (the germ of consumption) killed no less than 18 in my district, or in other words it gave a death rate of 1.40 per 1,000.

Heart Disease.

The number of deaths was 19, giving a death rate of 1.53 per 1,000, and this is high compared with our ten years' average, which was 1.20 per 1,000.

Cancer.

This was fatal in six cases, producing a death rate of 0·48 per 1,000. Last year it was 0·55, whereas the ten years' average came to 0·45 per 1,000.

Zymotic Diseases.

This year 13 deaths were due to these diseases, giving a rate of 1·01 per 1,000. Last year the number was 17, with a rate of 1·51 per 1,000, hence we are slightly to the good.

Small Pox, *nil*; Measles, 5; Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup, 1; Whooping Cough, 4; Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 1; and Diarrhœa, *nil*.

CLASE has 4 deaths, with a death rate of 0·69. Last year it was 1·04.

LLANSAMLET. Here 9 deaths occurred, with a rate of 1·22 per 1,000. Last year but three deaths took place, with a rate of 0·43 per 1,000.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER. With our improved water supplies and with the great care which the Inspector of Nuisances (Mr. D. W. Morgan) carries out his multifarious and delicate duties this fever has well nigh been banished from my district—for last year we had no death, and this year only one. My Report already is so long, otherwise I should much like to refer to what has been called “carriers,” in other words men and women, who unaware to themselves, carry in their system for years the specific germs of enteric fever, and who may unwittingly give the infection to others.

This intensely interesting subject must give way for another Report, for rather than wait twelve months I will probably bring up this in an early monthly report.

DIARRHŒA. Again we have had no death—two years in succession.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES This year we had 137 cases, which is much higher than last year, when 67 were reported. Scarlet fever makes up the larger number, viz., 175, leaving the balance of 12, which is made up thus—3 of diphtheria, 8 of erysipelas, and 1 of typhoid or enteric fever.

Other diseases such as measles, though not reported, caused 5 deaths, whereas 175 cases of scarlet fever were notified; owing to the mild type, but two deaths took place. Whooping cough caused four deaths, and diphtheria (not long since a very fatal disease in our and other districts) has fallen to only one death, and but three notifications.

CLASE. In this portion, 103 cases of scarlet fever were notified with no death; one of diphtheria, which was fatal; whooping cough, one death; typhoid fever, no death; erysipelas, no death, but two notifications; diarrhœa, no death, nor any notifications. Altogether 107 notifications.

LLANSAMLET. Here two deaths resulted from scarlet fever and 72 notifications. Total notifications amounted to 80. No death from diphtheria, and but one notification; one death from erysipelas, and six notifications; typhoid or enteric fever, one death, and one notification; diarrhœa, none, neither death nor notification.

Isolation Hospital at Garncoch Common is used more frequently, as the public has got over the dread of using it. Five cases were removed from our district.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL. Though of a temporary character, it can soon be got ready with accommodation for 12 beds

WATER SUPPLY. The supply of water to our various districts has been nearly completed, but as new buildings are being built a few isolated spots will require extension of the

mains from time to time. The only spot at present requiring attention is the road leading from Clasemont to Llangyfelach. The mains near the New Schools at Llangyfelach Village will require to be continued eastwards in the direction of Clasemont to supply a number of new built houses along this road.

LIGHTING OF ROADS. Gas has been laid, and is in working order along the roads in the populous districts in Clase and Llansamlet districts.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.—Full details of the work carried out by our Inspectors of Nuisances as well as the Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed to look after and report upon the condition of the cows, dairies, &c., are given in the table specially prepared for and sent to the Home Secretary.

Rainfall for 1910.

Mr. Llewelyn Naysmith, of Glanyravon, Morriston, kindly supplies me with this information.

Total fall for the year was 51.48 inches. Last year the fall was 47.02 inches, and as 101 tons falls upon an acre of land for every inch of rainfall you can realise what a large quantity falls all over our area of 9,803 acres. In fact, during 1909 this comes to a total of 46,534,841 tons—forty six million, five hundred and thirty four thousand, eight hundred and forty one tons.

The increasing Statistical Tables required by the President of the Local Government Board have been completed and appended herewith, together with the tables shewing the work carried out by our Inspector, Mr. D. W. Morgan.

My Board has promised to
have these remarks printed
separately and distributed all
* thro' my district

Consumption, Phthisis or Tuberculosis.

This vital question having lately been forced to the forefront by the death of our late King, and as the subject is now being discussed throughout the Kingdom and particularly in Wales, I wish to again make special reference to it, for the only effectual means of combating the terrible results of its ravages, is for every member of the community to be thoroughly conversant with the history of the origin and mode of spreading of the Tubercle germ technically known as Tubercle Bacillus. Until every one not only knows, but can fully realise that Consumption or Tuberculosis, is as "catching" as measles, Scarlet Fever or other infectious fevers we will do but little to prevent its spreading. Moreover at present we are not armed with the law against spreading it. Still this is not nearly so important, now as the necessity for instruction. For once the Public begin to understand that Consumption can be, and is spread as easily by its germs as Scarlet Fever, &c., they will themselves gladly take all necessary precautionary means to save themselves and their children. Among the noble traits in the character of our late King Edward, one of the noblest was the intense interest he took in all questions affecting the prevention of diseases among his people. Notably investigations of the origin of Cancer and not less was he interested in the mighty question of the "conquest of Consumption." No man more fully realised the great necessity of getting the public to understand the origin and spread by germs, hence the great impetus which his name has given to this. Other philanthropists and monied men have become infected, and much money has of late been given for such purposes as the investigations of Cancer and the provision of Sanatoria for the Consumptives. All this is praiseworthy but in the case of Consumptives, at present we are beginning at the wrong end. Sanatoria are and will be of great benefit, but until we provide a proper "Home" for the Consumptive after he has been cured much of the benefit derived from such resorts is discounted by the wretched "Home" to which the Consumptive returns to live in.

My College also makes useful
reference to this important
matter

Hence I repeat it again and again and cannot emphasise this vital fact too strongly that we must first and foremost start with the improvement of the "Home" the "Cottage." If the Cottage is not built on a healthy site with plenty of pure air circulating around it, if the space inside the rooms is too small, and the air becomes vitiated by being breathed by too many in the same room day and night, in too many a case the Tubercle germ will soon again regain the mastery, and the "Sanatorium cured Patient" will soon lose his "Vital Energy" and once more become a "Prey" to the terrible revages of the insidious, deadly Bacillus of Tuberculosis. News has been carried by South and Westerly breezes to the effect that the President of the Local Government Board is very anxious to follow up this question of obtaining land for and the building of improved cottages. I hope this rumour is correct for time is passing and the deaths from Consumption both in the young and middle aged goes on space. The latest information on this question of Consumption and all about it can be gathered from a small work "The conquest of Consumption" by Arthur Latham and C. H. Garland. The information given is in plain English without the use of technical terms hence can be read and understood by all. Having no pecuniary interest in its sale, I feel justified in recommending anyone to read it.

I cannot afford the space to quote much from it, in fact much of the information has been given by me, from time to time in my Annual Reports.

Unquestionably the question of better housing for the Artizan will soon be taken up more vigorously. Since the formation of such bodies as "The Town Planning Association" much information has been gathered in Europe by the Members visiting and inspecting the improvements in various foreign towns. Our Government officials are also waking up a little, and though they have provided Acts of Parliament for facilitating the purchase of small plots of land to enable the working class to build improved dwellings next to nothing has yet been accomplished—procrasti-

nation. I may live long enough to see some really improved "Cottages" built by Public Authorities—the danger of course will be the expense. The difficulties I admit are great, but ought not to be insurmountable. Even if the Cottages pay a small percentage of profit say 3 per cent. it would be well worth the trouble to the Country at large. For until we get such tenements for the working population in Country as well as in Towns, the future generations are likely to degenerate in their physical development.

Much valuable information on this point will soon be forthcoming as a result of the Examinations of all the children in our Board Schools. Up to the present, these results are in a chaotic state and will remain so until all schools all over the Kingdom are examined according to a definite Standard. Public Boards are only just beginning to learn their first lesson. Already I notice the tendency of Public Authorities is rather to criticise and condemn their Medical Officers who are endeavouring to carry out their very difficult and onerous duties conscientiously instead of consulting with them and thus endeavour to gather useful information for their future guidance. How simple a matter it is to carp and criticise, but does it ever help forward any useful project? It is too early at present to attempt to draw any satisfactory conclusions with regard to the results from the examinations of School Children. The only definite data which can be relied upon are (1st) that the teeth of young children are in a deplorable condition, and (2nd) that many young children suffer from defective eye-sight.

Extension of Swansea Borough Boundary.

I notice that the Borough Authorities contemplate in the near future to extend their already extensive Boundary Lines. As a Medical man practising within the Borough I am frequently consulted by my patients with regard to Sanitary matters connected with their houses &c. I am therefore conversant not only with a large number of houses located within the Borough, but also have had to watch on many an occasion in what manner the Sanitary and

NB. of course this has only a local interest.

other Officials carry out their duties. I will give one case as an illustration and leave others to judge whether such a condition of things is not frequent in the Borough. A W.C. out door having been allowed to get out of repair, the small water tank having corroded, got out of order, and no water could be used for over 12 months, the flooring had rotted away, though to-day it would not be an easy matter to say what the floor originally consisted of, the doorway was also off its hinges and complaint after complaint was made to Landlord and Sanitary Inspectors. The latter Official would visit it from time to time and I believe would enter the complaint in the Chief Sanitary Official's Office, nothing would be done. In course of time a new official (though usually void of the proverbial "new broom sweeping clean &c.") would come on the scene and go again through the same farce of reporting the defects in the Sanitary Inspector's book. To my knowledge this has been going on for over 12 months and nothing done to improve matters either by Landlord or through the *vis a fronte* action of the Inspectors.

Take our Public Roads, Streets new and old, I have often heard the remarks something like the following: "That the condition of the roads about Morriston is a disgrace to any Borough," and that many of the bye-street are still worse, and yet Swansea is anxious to have more W.C.s to look after and more roads to keep in such a disgraceful condition. Surely some Government Official will have to hold an enquiry before those persons who at present live outside the Borough lines but who are likely to become submerged in this "slough of despond" when the contemplated extension is successfully accomplished. And will it not be possible for such as feel aggrieved to be allowed to show some of these roads, W.C.s, &c., to the Inspector to enable him to form a just estimate of the manner in which the Officials in Swansea carry out their duties?

Someone might mention Waun, lately known as Waunwen Road, Pentrepoth, a charming walk on a nice wet day, but the

exigency of space will not allow me to give more details. Probably comparisons will be drawn between the officials within the Borough and those of the surrounding Rural Districts. Though usually such comparisons are not pleasant I am not afraid of the results with the Rural District Officials for am I more conversant with their work than within the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant,

E. RICE MORGAN,

M.O.H., D.P.H., &C.

Morrison, February, 1911.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

No.	Disease.	Deaths Whole District		Rates per 1000	CLASE.		LLANSAMLET.	
					Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
1	Small Pox	0	..	0'00	0	0'00	0	0'00
2	Measles	5	..	0'39	2	0'35	3	0'41
3	Scarlet Fever .. .	2	..	0'15	0	0'00	2	0'27
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	1	..	0'08	1	0'17	0	0'00
5	Whooping Cough	4	..	0'31	1	0'17	3	0'41
6	Typhoid or Enteric Fever	1	..	0'08	0	0'00	1	0'13
7	Diarrhœa	0	..	0'00	0	0'00	0	0'00
	Totals	13	..	1'01	4	0'69	9	1'22

Heart Disease Statistics for the past Ten Years.

Year.	District.			Rate per 1000	Mean.
1901	Clase ..	..	..	0.73	1.09
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.46	
1902	Clase ..	..	..	0.73	1.08
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.44	
1903	Clase ..	..	..	0.93	0.86
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	0.79	
1904	Clase ..	..	..	1.96	1.30
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	0.65	
1905	Clase ..	..	..	0.70	0.74
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	0.79	
1906	Clase ..	..	..	1.58	1.97
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	2.36	
1907	Clase ..	..	..	1.71	1.51
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.38	
1908	Clase ..	..	..	1.28	1.17
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.06	
1909	Clase ..	..	..	0.81	0.77
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	0.73	
1910	Clase ..	..	..	1.95	1.53
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.11	
Average for 10 years.	Clase ..	..	..	1.23	1.20
	Llansamlet ..	..	..	1.17	

Total number of deaths, 19.

CANCER STATISTICS FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	District.			Rate per 1000	Mean.
1901	Clase	..	..	0·98 0·81	0·89
1902	Clase	..	..	0·00 0·16	0·08
1903	Clase	..	..	0·23 0·31	0·27
1904	Clase	..	..	0·70 0·79	0·74
1905	Clase	..	..	0·46 0·70	0·62
1906	Clase	..	..	0·37 0·61	0·49
1907	Clase	..	..	0·64 0·91	0·77
1908	Clase	..	..	0·06 0·03	0·04
1909	Clase	..	..	0·81 0·29	0·55
1910	Clase	..	..	0·70 0·27	0·48
Average for 10 years.	Clase	..	..	0·49 0·42	0·45

No. of Deaths, 6.

Monthly Birth and Death Rates for Ten Years—1901 to 1910

Month.	District.		Birth Rates.	Mean.	Death Rates.	Mean.
January ..	Clase ..	..	33·7	32·3	16·3	16·1
	Llansamlet ..	..	30·9		15·8	
February ..	Clase ..	..	27·2	29·6	17·3	17·8
	Llansamlet ..	..	32·0		18·2	
March ..	Clase ..	..	29·6	32·4	18·8	17·2
	Llansamlet ..	..	35·3		15·6	
April .	Clase ..	..	30·2	31·5	15·2	14·5
	Llansamlet ..	..	32·8		13·8	
May ..	Clase ..	..	33·2	34·9	17·5	15·5
	Llansamlet ..	..	36·6		13·5	
June ..	Clase ..	..	29·4	30·7	12·8	13·0
	Llansamlet ..	..	32·0		13·2	
July ..	Clase ..	..	31·9	31·5	13·9	12·7
	Llansamlet ..	..	31·1		11·6	
August ..	Clase ..	..	30·0	30·8	9·4	10·6
	Llansamlet .	..	31·7		11·8	
September	Clase ..	..	30·1	32·0	10·9	11·5
	Llansamlet ..	..	33·9		12·1	
October ..	Clase ..	..	29·1	29·1	12·5	13·9
	Llansamlet ..	..	29·2		15·3	
November ..	Clase ..	..	31·3	30·1	14·1	13·9
	Llansamlet ..	..	28·9		13·7	
December ..	Clase ..	..	29·0	31·4	14·3	14·1
	Llansamlet ..	..	33·8		14·0	

Monthly Birth and Death Rates for 1910.

Month.	District.	Birth Rate.	Mean.	Death Rate.	Mean.
January ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	40·4 33·2	36·8	17·9 19·1	18·5
February ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	31·4 29·7	30·5	15·7 15·3	15·5
March ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	49·3 34·4	41·8	24·5 19·1	21·8
April ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	47·1 29·6	38·3	11·0 10·4	10·7
May ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	26·9 27·9	27·4	17·9 10·4	14·1
June ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	33·6 27·8	30·7	6·6 17·3	11·9
July ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	35·8 38·6	37·2	12·2 15·7	13·9
August ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	33·6 19·1	26·3	4·4 5·1	4·7
September ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	24·5 34·9	29·7	8·8 8·6	8·7
October ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	6·6 20·9	13·7	8·8 19·1	13·9
November ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	29·1 22·1	25·6	8·8 10·3	9·5
December ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	22·3 33·2	27·7	4·4 15·6	10·0
Averages ..	Clase .. Llansamlet ..	31·7 29·2	30·4	11·7 13·8	12·7

Birth and Death Rates for the past Ten Years—1901 to 1910.

Year.	District.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Birth Rate	Mean.	Death Rate	Mean.
1901	Clase ..	27·2	33·0	15·7	15·5
	Llansamlet ..	36·6		15·4	
1902	Clase ..	34·1	33·7	12·0	14·5
	Llansamlet ..	33·5		16·2	
1903	Clase ..	28·2	31·0	14·5	13·7
	Llansamlet ..	32·8		13·1	
1904	Clase ..	30·4	31·9	15·4	14·9
	Llansamlet ..	33·0		14·7	
1905	Clase ..	30·0	31·0	15·8	15·4
	Llansamlet ..	32·0		15·0	
1906	Clase ..	34·1	32·2	12·4	13·4
	Llansamlet ..	30·4		14·4	
1907	Clase ..	24·2	26·4	14·7	13·4
	Llansamlet ..	28·7		12·2	
1908	Clase ..	28·0	28·5	16·5	13·5
	Llansamlet ..	29·1		11·3	
1909	Clase ..	30·2	30·2	14·2	14·8
	Llansamlet ..	30·3		15·4	
1910	Clase ..	31·7	30·4	11·7	12·7
	Llansamlet ..	29·2		13·8	
Av'rages	Clase ..	29·8	30·6	14·2	14·1
	Llansamlet ..	31·5		14·1	

Consumption or Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases
Statistics for Ten Years.

Phthisis.				Other Tubercular Diseases.	
Year.	District.	No. of Deaths.	Mean Rate per 1000.	No. of Deaths	Mean Rate per 1000
1900 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	12	1.34	..	..
1901 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	20	2.03	..	..
1902 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	14	1.43	..	..
1903 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	10	0.93	..	..
1904 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	14	1.30	7	0.62
1905 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	8	0.80	5	0.42
1906 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	6	0.61	1	0.11
1907 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	12	1.15	3	0.28
1908 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	10	0.91	6	0.57
1909 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	14	1.26	10	0.74
Averages	Clase Llansamlet ..	12	1.17	..	..
1910 ..	Clase Llansamlet ..	10	0.78	8	0.62

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the Llangyfelach Division of the Swansea Rural District during 1910, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIVISION.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIVISION.			DEATHS OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BEYOND THE DISTRICT.			NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	2	Under 1 year of age.		Rate per 1000 Births registered.	At all ages.	Number.	Rate.*	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Number	5										
1																
1900	10187	346	32.9		52		150		178	16.9						
1901	10208	336	32.9		58		171		159	15.5						
1902	10208	345	33.7		37		146		168	14.5						
1903	10208	317	31.0		39		123		140	13.7						
1904	10538	337	31.9		38		114		158	14.9						
1905	10748	332	31.0		49		147		162	15.4						
1906	10998	340	31.6		40		117		146	13.5						
1907	11258	295	26.2		40		135		146	13.4						
1908	11748	323	28.5		40		135		146	13.4						
1909	12368	356	30.2		37		103		175	14.8						
Averages for years 1900-1909	10178	332	30.9		43		134		157	14.6						
1910	12788	372	30.4		46		123		163	12.7						

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated gross population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

The Public Institutions outside the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from the Division are Swansea General Hospital, Swansea Workhouse, Llanelly General Hospital, Llanelly Workhouse, Bridgend Lunatic Asylum and Carmarthen Lunatic Asylum.

The only Public Institution within the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the Division is Glangoch Fever Hospital.

The Union Workhouse is not situated within this Division, but the Cottage Homes for the pauper children of the Swansea Union are situated in the Swansea Higher portion of this Division; as, however, children are not sent to the Cottage Homes on account of sickness or infirmity, deaths in the Homes do not come within the scope of the above definition, and cannot be excluded.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 9,803.

Total population at all ages, ... 10,208

Number of inhabited houses 2,036 } At Census of 1901.

Average number of persons per house 5

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910 and Previous Years.

TABLE II.—Name of District: Llangefelach.

YEAR.	PARISH OF CLASE.				PARISH OF LLANSAMLET.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1900 ..	3895	136	55	16	6592	210	123	36
1901 ..	4066	111	64	17	6142	225	118	39
1902 ..	4066	139	49	10	6142	206	100	27
1903 ..	4066	115	59	12	6142	202	81	27
1904 ..	4266	129	66	15	6292	208	92	23
1905 ..	4416	131	68	21	6332	201	94	28
1906 ..	4536	150	55	17	6462	190	91	17
1907 ..	4666	109	67	16	6592	186	79	24
1908 ..	4891	131	77	24	6857	192	75	16
1909 .	4891	148	69	16	6857	208	106	21
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909 }	4375	129	62	16	6441	202	95	25
1910 ..	5621	170	68	19	7167	202	95	27

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910, in the Llangyfelach Division of the Swansea Rural District.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole Division.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Parish of Clase.	Parish of Llansamlet.	Parish of Clase.	Parish of Llansamlet.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up				
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria including Membranous croup ..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	8	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	6	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	175	3	64	101	5	2	..	103	72	5	..
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	187	3	66	101	9	7	1	107	80	5	..

Isolation Hospital—Garngoch Fever Hospital, (4 Beds), near Gorseinon, provided by the Swansea Rural District Council, also a Small-pox Hospital of a temporary character with 12 Beds.

TABLE IV.—Llangyfelach Division of the Swansea Rural District.—Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Death at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or non- "Residents" in Public Institutions in the Division.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards							
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	10	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	19	7	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	17	2	6	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	19	1	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents	7	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	47	14	1	..	2	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	163	47	15	3	8	58	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For definitions of "Residents" and "Non-Residents" see note on Table XI.



TABLE V.—Llangyfelach Division of the Swansea Rural District. Infantile Mortality during the year 1910.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	8	5	1	..	14	..	3	4	4	2	5	2	2	4	2	4	46
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Mucro-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth	6	2	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: <i>Tuberculous Mesenterica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	7
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	2	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	15
		8	5	1	..	14	..	3	4	4	2	5	2	2	4	2	4	46

Population estimated to middle of 1910.—12,788. Births in the year—Legitimate, 364; illegitimate, 8.
Deaths in the year of Legitimate infants, 46; illegitimate infants, 0. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 163.

TABLE X.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework Llangyfelach District of the Swansea Rural District, 1910.

1.—INSPECTION

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or the Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	26	..	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	188	4	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	..	..	..
Total	214	4	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4		
Want of Ventilation ..				
Overcrowding ..				
Want of drainage of floors ..				
Other Nuisances				
† Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient ..				
{ Unsuitable or defective ..				
{ Not separate for sexes ..				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS 97 to 100) ..				
Other offences ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ..	4	4	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced. Act not adopted.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	No.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5.)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	—
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at end of the year	—

HOMEWORK:—

List of Outworkers*(S. 101):—

List received	—
Addresses of Outworkers	—
Received from other Councils	—
Forwarded to other Councils	—
Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises	—

Number of

List.	Out workers.
-------	-----------------

Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—

Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ..	—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ..	—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (Sec. 110) ..	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—

Important Classes.	{	Dressmaking ..	..	..	..	14
		Tailoring ..	..	..	..	5
		Carpentry & Joinery ..	..	..	..	7
		Boot & Shoemaking ..	..	..	..	6
		Blacksmiths & Wheelwright ..	..	..	..	3
		Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	10
		Marine Stores..	..	..	..	1
		Monumental Masons ..	..	..	..	2
		Paint Mixing ..	..	..	..	1
Total number of Workshops on Register						.. 49

Statements of proceedings under the Public Health and other Acts during 1910, by Mr. D. W. Morgan, Inspector of Nuisances :—

1st.—Nuisances.

Complaints received	48
Informal Notices served	92
Formal Notices served by order of Council .	9
No. of Nuisances abated	116
Legal Proceedings	0

2nd.—Workshops.

On Register	49
Inspections	214
Notices served to Limewash, &c. ..	4
Overcrowding discovered and abated ..	0
Notices to provide Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes	0

3rd.—Tents and Vans.

Inspections	10
Notices	4

4th.—Common Lodging-houses.

Nil.

5th.—Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c.	374
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital ..	5
Houses or Premises disinfected	124
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c, destroyed ..	0
Legal Proceedings	0

6th.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

No. of Dairies	58
No. of Cowsheds	71
No. of Milk Vendors	2
No. of Milkshops	0
No. of Cows in Cowsheds	397
No. of Inspections	320
Informal Notices served	186
Formal Notices served	24
No. of Improvements carried out	9

7th—Slaughter Houses.

No. of Slaughter Houses	..	..	5
No. of Knackers Yards..	..	..	1
No. of Slaughter Houses registered and licensed			6
Inspections .	..	..	138
Notices served	..	..	10

8th—Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Inspections of Dwelling-houses	..	..	194
No. reported unfit for habitation	..	..	1
No. reported structural defects	..	..	27
No. of above closed	..	..	1
No. of above repaired	..	..	24
No. demolished	..	..	0
No. not yet attended to..	..	..	3
Defective drainage and choked drains		..	23
Privies provided and repaired	..	..	38
Privies converted to the pail system		..	4
Dirty houses cleansed after notice	..	..	6
Over-crowding discovered and abated		..	2
Other nuisances	..	..	7
No. of Houses repaired of which Notices were served in 1909	..	..	9

9th.—Schools.

No. in District	..	..	8
Inspections	..	..	112

During the year a special report was made to the Council upon each and every School.

10th.—Llangyfelach Churchyard.

Inspection <i>re</i> closing order	..	..	18
------------------------------------	----	----	----

11th.—Water Supply.

No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	..	0
„ „ Bacteriological Examination	..	0

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID W. MORGAN,

2, London Terrace,
Near Bonymnen, Swansea.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

TABLE VIII — RAINFALL IN 1910.

At Glanyrafon, Morriston. In the County of Glamorgan.

Rain Gauge { Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches.
 Height of Top Above ground, 1 foot.
 Above sea level, 53·2 feet.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	inches.	Date.	
January ..	6·08	·75	11th	26
February ..	5·99	·68	6th	26
March .	1·31	·31	6th	9
April ..	3·23	·47	12th	20
May ..	2·15	·57	30th	19
June	4·02	·84	5th	18
July ..	4·71	·84	20th	18
August ..	6·26	1·30	18th	25
September .	·25	·18	14th	5
October ..	3·90	·94	11th	16
November ..	5·74	·81	13th	23
December ..	7·84	1·20	14th	25
Total ..	51 48			230

SWANSEA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

LLANDILO-TALYBONT DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

BY

Trafford Mitchell,

M.D., C.M., D.P.H.



SWANSEA :

PRINTED BY J. R. DAVIES, WELCOME STREET.

—
1911.

The Swansea Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Llandilo-Talybont Division for the Year 1910.

Area and Population.

The extension of industries in this Division continues to proceed at a very rapid rate, and the population is being rapidly increased by constant immigration. As so many years have elapsed since the last census in 1901, it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the population at midsummer 1910, but an estimate based on the number of inhabited houses is probably sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Assuming that the average number of inmates per house remained the same as at last census, viz.: 4.98, the figures would be as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont Parish, 9780; Penderry Parish, 4070; Swansea Higher portion of Cockett Parish, 5430; Swansea Lower portion of Cockett Parish, 3560; Loughor Parish, 3920; Gowerton Parish, 2620; the total population of the Llandilo-Talybont Division thus amounting to 29,380. As the number of lodgers in Llandilo-Talybont Parish is unusually great owing to scarcity of houses, it is probable that the average number of inmates per house in that parish is considerably higher than 4.98, and that the population of that parish is therefore somewhat underestimated.

The area of the Division is 21,313 acres, and the density of population 1.38 persons per acre. Almost all of the population, however, live under more or less urban conditions in villages of considerable size, and there the density of population is much higher.

Industries.

During 1910, six new tinplate mills were completed, and the erection of three new tinplate works was begun, whilst preparations were commenced for extending one steel works and one galvanizing works. The works situated in this Division include 10 tinplate works, 3 steel works, 1 galvanising works, 18 collieries, 6 engineering works, 5 brick works, 3 chemical works, 2 woollen factories, and 4 saw mills.

Births.

937 births were registered during 1910 as compared with 894 in 1909, and an average of 713 in the ten years 1900-9. Each of the parishes showed an increase in the number of births registered during 1910, as compared with the 10 years average, Llandilo-Talybont Parish showing 333, as compared with an average of 232; Penderry 132, as compared with 98; Swansea Higher 154, as compared with 141; Swansea Lower 96, as compared with 67; Loughor 145, as compared with 107; and Gowerton 77, as compared with 68.

The birth-rate of this Division showed a further fall during 1910, the rate per 1,000 being 31·9, as compared with the average rate of 32·4 recorded in the 10 years 1900-9. There have, however, been two lower rates recorded in the Division during recent years, viz.: 31·1 in 1903 and 31·7 in 1906.

The rate of 31·9 in this Division in 1910 exceeds by 7·1 the rate of 24·8 recorded in England and Wales for the same period, a rate which is the lowest on record, and which bodes no good to the Nation.

The birth rates for the sub-districts in 1910 were as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont Parish, 34·0; Penderry, 32·4; Swansea Higher, 28·3; Swansea Lower, 27·0; Loughor, 37·0; Gowerton, 29·4. Llandilo-Talybont and Penderry each showed an increase of 0·7 per 1,000; Gowerton an increase of 0·6 and Loughor of 0·2; but Swansea Lower showed a decrease of 0·6 and Swansea Higher of 5·0.

The number of illegitimate births registered in 1910 was far above the local average, viz.: 11 males and 13 females, a proportion of 25·6 per 1,000 registered births. This rate, however, though high, is only two-thirds of the rate usually recorded in England and Wales.

The numbers of male and female children registered in 1910 were nearly equal, viz.: 472 males and 463 females, a proportion of 1015 males to 1,000 females, the usual proportion being about 1037 males to 1,000 females.

Further details as to births and birth-rates will be found in Tables I, XI, and XII.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Births Registered in the year 1910, and the Birth Rates since 1900.

Name of Area.	No. of Births.		Illegiti- mate.		Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.												Mean Rates 1900- 1909	1910
	Total.		Females.		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.														
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont ..	165	168	333	4	27.9	37.2	33.4	33.5	32.9	34.4	32.0	34.4	31.2	35.4	33.3	34.0		
Parish of Penderry ..	66	66	132	1	26.9	32.6	28.6	27.2	32.6	34.7	30.4	37.2	35.2	30.6	31.7	32.4		
Swansea Higher ..	81	73	154	2	28.3	36.3	31.7	31.5	35.6	33.2	32.2	35.9	34.9	32.8	33.3	28.3		
Swansea Lower ..	50	46	96	2	29.6	25.7	26.7	26.2	27.2	22.4	28.2	27.4	28.2	31.5	27.6	27.0		
Parish of Loughor ..	61	84	145	4	37.8	38.9	35.7	35.3	41.3	34.8	37.3	35.2	41.9	31.3	36.8	37.0		
Parish of Gowerton ..	49	28	77	1	33.7	27.3	34.7	28.2	31.0	28.3	28.4	27.9	23.5	26.2	28.8	29.4		
Llandilo-Talybont Division ..	472	465	937	13	29.9	34.3	32.2	31.1	33.7	32.4	31.7	33.7	32.7	32.4	32.4	31.9		
England and Wales ..					28.7	28.5	28.6	28.4	27.9	27.2	27.1	26.3	26.5	25.6	27.5	24.8		

Deaths.

The deaths registered in this Division during 1910 numbered 416, an increase of 83 over the previous year, and of 113 over the average of the 10 years—1900-9. The uncorrected death-rate in 1910 was 14·1 per 1,000, an increase of 2·1 over that of 1910 and of 0·4 over the decennial average.

Twelve deaths of “Residents” occurred in Hospitals, Workhouses, and Lunatic Asylums situated outside this Division (one of them a Lunatic who had been over 22 years in the Asylum), and as no “Non-Residents” died in the Public Institutions situated in this Division, the nett deaths to be taken into account are 428. The nett death-rate, therefore, in 1910 was 14·6 per 1,000, which is 2·0 above that of the previous year and 0·5 over the average rate of 1900-9.

The death-rates for the sub-districts were as follows:—
Llandilo-Talybont Parish, 14·2; Penderry, 17·4; Swansea Higher, 16·2; Swansea Lower, 14·3; Loughor, 10·2; Gowerton, 14·9. The rate for Loughor shows a fall of 5·6 below the average of the preceding 10 years, but all the other sub-districts show a rise varying from 0·3 in Llandilo-Talybont to 1·0 in Swansea Lower, 1·1 in Swansea Higher, 2·8 in Gowerton, and 3·4 in Penderry.

The death-rate of the Division in 1910 compared unfavourably with the exceptionally low rate of 13·4 per 1,000 recorded in England & Wales. Part of this local excess is possibly due to an underestimate of the population. It is to be noted, however, that in spite of the exceptionally low death rate, the natural increase of population in 1910 by excess of births over deaths was only 11·4 per 1,000 in England and Wales, whilst in this Division it amounted to 17·3 per 1,000.

The deaths of three vagrants occurred in this Division in 1910; they are not excluded from the statistics.

Deaths from accidents numbered 23, equal to a rate of 0·78 per 1,000, and several of those killed in Colliery accidents were not residents of the Division, as owing to the rapidity of industrial development outstripping that of house building a large amount of labour from outside the Division is employed, but yet their deaths have to be included, as they died in the Collieries. This source of fallacy will be avoided in future Annual Reports, as such deaths will be excluded in the new Tables for 1911 issued by the Local Government Board.

Suicides numbered 4, equivalent to a rate of 0·14 per 1,000.

The zymotic death rate was 1·40 per 1,000, which is 0·41 per 1,000 above the average rate of the preceding 10 years, and compares very unfavourably with the very low rate of 0·99 per 1,000 recorded in England and Wales, a rate which is exactly the 10 years average of the Division. The excessive rate in 1910 was due to epidemics of whooping cough and measles, which produced death-rates of 0·72 and 0·37 respectively for those two diseases. The other zymotic diseases produced very low death rates, viz.: scarlet fever, 0·07; diphtheria, 0·07; diarrhœa, 0·17; small pox, typhus, enteric, and simple fevers, *nil*.

The zymotic death rate in Gowerton was *nil*, and in Penderry only 0·49 per 1,000, whilst Swansea Lower had 1·96, Swansea Higher 1·84, Llandilo-Talybont 1·74, and Loughor 1·28.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 126, and this represents a rate of 134 per 1,000 registered births, which exceeds the average by 8, and compares very unfavourably with the much diminished rate of 106 recorded in England and Wales in 1910. Four of the sub-districts had rates much above the average, viz.: Gowerton, 169; Swansea Higher, 156; Llandilo-Talybont, 147; and Penderry, 145; but the Swansea Lower rate was only 94 as against 106, and Loughor, which has the highest average infantile mortality rate in the Division, viz.: 155, was in 1910 the lowest with a rate of only 83.

It must not be forgotten that as a result of rapid immigration the infant population is increased by many children whose births are registered elsewhere, so that the infant mortality calculated on the births registered locally is somewhat higher in appearance than it is in reality. The average rate of infantile mortality in the 10 years, 1900-9 was 126 in this Division as compared with 132 in England and Wales.

Of the 126 deaths of infants, 20 occurred under the age of one week, 5 under the age of a fortnight, 7 under the age of three weeks, and 2 under four weeks, a total of 34 under four weeks of age. 17 deaths occurred between the ages of one and two months, so that 51 deaths or two-fifths of the total infant mortality occurred under the age of two months.

The deaths of legitimate infants numbered 123, and of illegitimates 3, so that contrary to the usual state of things the death rate of illegitimates was lower than that of legitimate infants, the former being 125 and the latter 135 per 1,000 births registered.

Measles caused 5 deaths and whooping cough 10 deaths amongst infants. Diarrhœa caused 5 deaths and enteritis or gastro-enteritis 9, and deaths from those diseases are generally due to improper food. Convulsions are credited with 21 deaths, and though 5 of these occurring in the first week and 3 in the next fortnight are almost certainly the result of debility or other ante-natal conditions, the probability is that many of the remaining 13 are due to improper feeding. Fourteen cases of premature birth terminated fatally under the age of 3 weeks, 11 of them during the first week.

Twenty-four deaths of infants were ascribed to atrophy, debility or marasmus, and as 9 of those occurred under the age of one month and 9 under the age of two months, it is probable that those 21 deaths are the result of conditions existing before birth, rather than of neglect or mismanagement. A large number of those deaths were due to debility observed in twin births.

Nineteen deaths of infants were due to pneumonia, 6 to bronchitis, 1 to phthisis, and 4 to other forms of tubercular disease.

No married women are employed in the Works of this District, and very few mothers decline to suckle their children if they are themselves in a state of health fit to discharge this most important maternal duty. Milk is the only proper food for children under 9 months of age, but in districts such as this where the wages of the average man are good, there is always a danger that mothers may supplement the milk diet by patent foods unsuitable for a young infant. The thorough cleanliness of feeding bottles and of dummy teats cannot be too much insisted upon, and milk intended for the use of infants should be stored only in a cool and clean pantry.

A circular is now being prepared on the feeding and care of infants, and a copy will be supplied to each house in this District in which there is an infant.

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted, as it does not in its present form commend itself to the medical profession as a whole.

The deaths from phthisis numbered 24, giving a rate of 0·82 per 1,000, which is 0·26 below the average of the preceding 10 years. The rate for Penderry in 1910 was *nil*. The sub-districts of Llandilo-Talybont, Loughor and Swansea Lower, were below the average with rates of 0·61, 0·77 and 0·84 respectively, and Swansea Higher's rate of 1·47 differed little from its average of 1·44, but Gowerton's rate of 1·53 exceeded its average by 0·34. The phthisis death rate varies very much from year to year, but a steady fall in the 10 years average goes on.

Other tuberculous diseases accounted for 8 deaths, so that the total deaths from tuberculous disease numbered 32, giving a death rate from tuberculous diseases of 1·09 per 1,000.

Heart diseases were credited with 47 deaths, representing a rate of 1.60 per 1,000.

Twenty-two deaths from bronchitis, 40 from pneumonia, and 3 from other diseases of respiratory organs gave a total death rate from respiratory diseases of 2.21 per 1,000.

Cancer and other forms of malignant disease caused 23 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 0.78 per 1,000.

Inquests were held in 35 cases or 8.2 per cent. of the whole.

No deaths were registered during 1910 without a certificate from either a medical man or the coroner.

172 out of the 428 deaths occurred under the age of 5 years, a proportion of 40.2 per cent. of the whole.

88 deaths occurred over the age of 65, and of those 18 occurred between the ages of 75 and 80, 17 between 80 and 90, and one at the age of 91.

Further details as to deaths and death rates are given in Tables II-VIII, XI, XII, XIV, and XV.

TABLE II.—Shewing the Nett Death Rates per 1,000 of Population since 1900.

Name of Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Mean Rate 1900—1909	1910
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont	14.3	13.5	17.1	14.9	14.3	10.6	11.3	13.8	15.9	13.3	13.9	14.2
Parish of Penderry ..	17.3	12.8	15.5	9.3	14.8	15.5	14.2	13.1	17.8	10.3	14.0	17.4
Swansea Higher ..	16.6	16.8	17.1	16.6	15.8	13.4	15.1	14.7	13.5	12.3	15.1	16.2
Swansea Lower ..	10.8	15.3	14.8	15.3	11.9	13.7	8.8	11.8	15.3	13.0	13.3	14.3
Parish of Loughor ..	18.1	14.9	13.8	12.1	14.9	19.8	16.8	15.7	15.8	15.2	15.8	10.2
Parish of Gowerton ..	12.1	14.7	9.8	11.9	10.5	15.5	14.2	10.3	12.1	10.4	12.1	14.9
Llandilo-Talybont Division	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.8	14.1	13.9	13.2	13.5	15.2	12.6	14.1	14.6
England and Wales ..	18.2	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.5	15.8	13.4

TABLE III.—Showing the number of Deaths from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases in the Llandilo-Talybont Division in 1910 and the 10 years preceding.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Small Pox ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	4	2	—	27	1	—	1	—	12	3	11
Scarlet Fever .	3	—	3	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	2
Diphtheria ..	4	8	1	2	1	4	1	3	6	2	2
Whooping Cough	10	4	6	3	11	1	5	8	1	16	21
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	4	4	1	1	—	3	3	1	1	—
Simple and Ill-defined Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	2	8	2	1	4	—	9	9	—	2	5
Total Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases	24	27	17	36	20	5	21	24	20	25	41
Death Rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of the population ..	1.22	1.36	0.85	1.77	0.97	0.23	0.93	1.03	0.81	0.90	1.40

No of deaths from

{

Death Rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of the population ..

TABLE IV.—Shewing the Death Rates from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases in 1910, per 1,000 of population.

Name of Disease.	Parish of Llandilo-Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher.	Swansea Lower.	Parish of Loughor.	Parish of Gowerton.	Llandilo-Talybont Division.	England and Wales.
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	0·61	0·25	0·74	0·28	—	—	0·37	0·23
Scarlet Fever ..	0·10	—	—	—	0·26	—	0·07	0·06
Diphtheria ..	—	—	0·37	—	—	—	0·07	0·12
Whooping Cough ..	0·82	0·25	0·74	1·68	0·51	—	0·72	0·24
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05
Simple and ill-defined Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	0·31	—	—	—	0·51	—	0·17	0·29
TOTAL ..	1·74	0·49	1·84	1·96	1·28	—	1·40	0·99

TABLE V.—Showing the Mean Annual Death Rates from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases, 1900—1909, per 1,000 of population.

Name of Disease.	Parish of Ilandilo- Talybont	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher.	Swansea Lower.	Parish of Loughor.	Parish of Gowerton.	Ilandilo- Talybont Division	England and Wales.
Small Pox ..	0.014	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	0.013
Measles ..	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.34	0.13	0.23	0.32
Scarlet Fever ..	0.08	0.10	0.02	—	0.14	—	0.06	0.11
Diphtheria ..	0.07	0.13	0.33	—	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.19
Whooping Cough ..	0.34	0.26	0.14	0.58	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.29
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.001
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	0.03	0.13	0.12	—	0.10	0.21	0.09	0.10
Simple and ill-defined Fever ..	0.014	—	—	—	—	—	0.004	0.002
Diarrhoea ..	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.49	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.61
TOTAL ..	0.98	0.84	0.91	1.32	1.23	0.77	0.99	1.64

TABLE VI.—Infantile Mortality. Deaths of Children under 1 year of age
per 1,000 Births Registered.

Name of Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Mean Rate 1900-1909.	1910
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont ..	159	112	163	174	121	87	118	130	145	128	132	147
Parish of Penderry ..	179	106	205	127	84	97	163	68	120	101	121	145
Swansea Higher ..	164	121	100	163	116	79	142	91	118	148	123	156
Swansea Lower ..	100	173	74	75	91	143	81	78	129	115	106	94
Parish of Loughor ..	149	111	74	135	129	225	202	173	141	195	155	83
Parish of Gowerton ..	52	115	64	109	127	76	103	103	52	118	91	169
Llandilo-Talybont Division ..	141	118	124	145	115	110	136	112	127	134	126	134
England and Wales ..	154	151	133	132	146	128	133	118	121	109	132	106

TABLE VII.—Shewing the No. of Deaths from Phthisis in 1910 and the
10 years preceding.

Name of Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average No. 1900-9	1910
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont	7	9	10	6	5	4	4	2	10	2	6	6
Parish of Penderyn	3	2	5	—	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	—
Swansea Higher	9	8	10	3	5	6	5	7	4	4	6	8
Swansea Lower	1	2	1	2	—	3	2	5	3	4	2	3
Parish of Loughor	1	6	7	—	5	5	2	1	5	3	4	3
Parish of Gowerton	2	4	1	1	1	4	5	4	3	3	3	4
Llandilo-Talybont Division	23	31	34	12	19	26	22	24	28	19	24	24

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the Death Rates from Phthisis per 1,000 of Population since 1900.

Name of Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Mean Rate 1900—1909	1910
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont	1.19	1.50	1.62	0.93	0.77	0.60	0.56	0.26	1.22	0.22	0.85	0.61
Parish of Penderry	1.04	0.69	1.72	—	1.03	1.35	1.32	1.58	0.90	0.77	1.04	—
Swansea Higher	2.19	1.95	2.44	0.73	1.22	1.13	1.20	1.63	0.91	0.81	1.44	1.47
Swansea Lower	0.49	0.99	0.49	0.99	—	1.37	0.76	1.78	1.00	1.13	0.95	0.84
Parish of Loughor	0.40	2.36	2.66	—	1.78	1.71	0.66	0.32	1.55	1.83	1.20	0.77
Parish of Gowerton	0.90	1.79	0.44	0.44	0.44	1.72	2.09	1.65	1.21	1.16	1.19	1.53
Llandilo-Talybont Division	1.17	1.57	1.69	0.59	0.92	1.22	0.98	1.03	1.14	0.68	1.08	0.82
England and Wales	1.33	1.26	1.23	1.20	1.24	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.12			

TABLE IX — RAINFALL IN 1910.

At Penllergaer, in the Parish of Penderry.

Rain Gauge { Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches.
 Height of Top Above ground, 3 feet.
 Above sea level, 240 feet.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	inches.	Date.	
January ..	5·26	·72	23rd	29
February ..	6·37	·82	23rd	28
March ..	1·69	·36	8th	14
April ..	3·36	·52	12th	23
May ..	2·15	·53	19th	22
June ..	4·99	·94	10th	20
July ..	5·58	·72	20th	18
August ..	7·13	1·18	18th	27
September .	0·30	·19	14th	6
October ..	4·52	·78	27th	16
November ..	6·32	1·22	13th	25
December ..	8·65	1·17	6th	27
Total ..	56·32			255

Average annual rainfall at Penllergaer, 1900-9 49·03 inches.

Greatest „ „ „ „ 61·84 in. 1903.

Least „ „ „ „ 39·27 in. 1902.

For the above Table I am indebted to the kindness of
 Sir John T. D. Llewelyn, Bart.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

Twelve cases of diphtheria, 12 of erysipelas, 130 of scarlet fever, 4 of enteric fever, and 1 of puerperal fever were notified during 1910, a total of 159, which is considerably lower than the average number notified during the preceding 10 years, viz.: 201.

Diphtheria.

Twelve cases of diphtheria were notified during 1910, and two of them proved fatal. The cases were distributed through all the five parishes, and possessed no special features worthy of record. Four cases were removed to hospital owing to lack of suitable accommodation at home, and all those recovered.

The Local Government Board's Diphtheria Antitoxin Order marked a long step forward in many districts, but I have to congratulate your Council on the fact that the action contemplated in that Order has been a mere matter of ordinary routine in your district since the time when many years ago I asked your Council to sanction the expenditure and you immediately did so.

Erysipelas.

Twelve cases of erysipelas were notified in 1910, but no deaths occurred. One very severe case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

130 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the past year, and two deaths occurred, both under the age of two years. Many of the cases resulted from other cases that had been overlooked by parents; for outbreaks of measles and German measles occurred during portions of the year, and many mild cases of scarlet fever were mistaken by the parents for mild attacks of measles or German measles and no medical man was called in, and many missed cases were discovered in the course of investigations by the inspectors and myself.

54 cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital, 1 from a dairy farm, 1 from a tailoring workshop, 1 from a Post Office, 2 from butchers' shops, 2 from greengrocers' shops, 4 from small sweetshops, and the remainder from houses where the facilities for isolation were not satisfactory. No deaths occurred in hospital.

In one small dressmaking workshop and one small greengrocer's shop, business was voluntarily suspended in preference to removal to hospital.

Enteric Fever.

Only four cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, and no deaths resulted. One case was removed to hospital from a butcher's shop. There were no features worthy of record in connection with any of the cases.

Puerperal Fever.

One case of puerperal fever was notified, and unfortunately proved fatal.

Measles.

Measles was prevalent over most of the district, but school closure was not resorted to, reliance being placed on exclusion of infected families. Eleven deaths from measles occurred, five under the age of one year, and six under five years of age.

German Measles or Rotheln

A considerable number of cases of rotheln occurred. This disease is of comparatively little importance, except for the fact that during outbreaks of rotheln mild cases of scarlet fever may easily escape notice.

Whooping Cough.

A great deal of whooping cough occurred in the beginning of the year, a period when cold weather is apt to cause grave complications in the respiratory organs. 21 deaths occurred, 10 of them under one year and the rest under five years of age. School closure was not resorted to during 1910, exclusion of affected families being resorted to instead.

Tuberculosis.

One case of tuberculosis was notified in 1910 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Considerable interest attaches to the proposed King Edward Memorial Fund for Wales, a movement which not only aims at providing sanatoria for consumptives, but also proposes to educate the public by medical lectures delivered throughout the Principality on the subject of tuberculosis and by the holding of public meetings in all centres of population, large or small. The sum aimed at is £300,000, and the enthusiasm of the public in a few weeks provided the first half of that sum, but since then funds have flowed in very slowly, and about £120,000 are still required of the sum proposed. Surely the wealthy merchant princes of Glamorgan will not allow such an excellent movement to be crippled for want of adequate funds.

The phthisis death rate is a disgrace to civilisation, and though it is diminishing steadily from year to year it cannot be stamped out at an early date unless the National Exchequer places at the disposal of Sanitary Authorities adequate grants of public money for the maintenance of tubercular patients and those depending on them, and unless the Legislature grants to Sanitary Authorities full compulsory powers for dealing with this fell disease, which usually selects its victims at an age when we can least afford to lose them.

Nine years ago your Council, acting on my recommendation, applied to the Local Government Board for power to make Notification of Tuberculosis compulsory in your District, but that power was refused. Voluntary notification was recommended by the Local Government Board, but would be quite unsuitable for your District for two reasons:—

- 1st. Probably only very advanced cases would be notified.
- 2nd. A medical practitioner in an industrial district like this could not possibly notify voluntarily to an adequate extent without ruining his practice.

Notification ought to be made compulsory throughout the kingdom.

Meantime your Council must still persevere in your policy of combatting tuberculosis by raising the housing standard, so that there shall be no ill-lighted or ill-ventilated houses to favour the spread of the disease. I should like to commend to your notice an excellent tuberculosis cartoon, which has lately been issued by the "Medical Officer" journal (by permission of the New York State Department of Health) in forms suitable for hanging up in rooms or posting on hoardings. The following extracts from it show what a large amount of excellent advice can be compressed into a small space. "In case of of consumption, look to these for cure—The Doctor, Sunlight, Outdoor Air, Good Food, Rest." "Consumption's Allies—Avoid them and you are safeguarding against the disease—Intemperance and other excesses; The Closed Window; Overwork; Crowded Sleeping, Living and Working Rooms; Smoke and Dust; Mouth Breathing." "A Careful Consumptive—not dangerous to live with—Coughs, Spits and Sneezes into paper or cloth, burns or boils it before it dries, or puts it in a disinfectant; Washes her Hands before and after Eating; Always uses the same dishes and boils them in water before washing with other dishes; And Sleeps Alone." "How the germs of Consumption are carried from the Sick to the Well—Consumptive spitting on the floor. Flies feeding on it, carry the germs to food. The spit dries and careless sweeping, dusting or draughts cause the germs to float in the air. The germs may enter the bodies of children playing on the floor through sores or wounds. Others may get the disease by breathing or swallowing the germs. (Spray given off in sneezing or coughing contains the germs in a moist and active state). Putting food, money, pencils, &c, into the mouth after a consumptive has poisoned them with his spit." The illustrations accompanying the letterpress make the Cartoon a very effective one which deserves to be hung up in every Schoolroom and every public place.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination Officers in this Division continue to prove themselves as active and efficient as ever, but I regret to state that the number of so-called "Conscientious Objectors" is increasing. It is difficult for the ordinary medical man to understand why people who have never adequately studied the subject of vaccination in relation to prevention of small pox should be able to pose as "Conscientious Objectors," and so obtain exemption of their children from compulsory vaccination, whilst the man who conscientiously objects to compulsory education of children receives but scant sympathy if summoned for the non-attendance of his children at school.

Hospital.

During 1910, 54 cases of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever, and 1 of erysipelas were removed to hospital from this Division, and 5 cases of scarlet fever were removed from the other Division, making a total of 64 cases admitted during the year. One patient remained in hospital on 31st December, 1909, so that the total number treated in the hospital during 1910 was 65. All those 65 patients recovered. Four of the patients suffered from both scarlet fever and measles, and those had very severe attacks of pneumonia. One scarlet fever patient had extensive disease of the mastoid and other portions of the temporal bone resulting from otitis media, and as extension to the brain was threatening, the Chairman of your Finance Committee authorised me to engage Dr. Elsworth, of Swansea, to perform the necessary operation, which proved a very extensive one.

The Small-pox Hospital has been placed under the charge of caretakers, an elderly married couple, without children, who are under agreement to give up possession immediately on the occurrence of a small-pox case in the District. As we have had no cases of small-pox for about 9 years, it is to be hoped that those tenants will long retain undisturbed possession.

Water Supply.

Every parish in this Division possesses a system of water mains connected with Swansea Borough's Town Hill Reservoir, from which they obtain water brought from the Cray Reservoir in Breconshire. The water is supplied by the Borough in accordance with the rights secured to your Sanitary Authority by the insertion of a "Manchester Clause" in the Swansea Bill many years ago. Pontardulais, Grovesend, Gorseinon, Pontlliw, Penllergaer, Fforestfach, Sketty, Dunvant and Killay derive their public water supply entirely from Cray. Loughor derives most of its supply from the same source supplemented by some local springs. Gowerton, Waunarlwydd, and Treboeth utilise their own local sources largely, but they can also avail themselves of Cray water when required.

The water supply of the Division as a whole is excellent, but owing to the rapid development of the district extensions of water mains are required every year. In 1910 extensions were carried out in Gorseinon, Treboeth, Fforestfach, and Gowerton, totalling 1715 yards of mains.

Further extensions are about to be carried out in Gorseinon, Grovesend and Pontardulais, for which a loan of £1,350 has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board. Extensions at Treboeth will shortly be carried out.

When I wrote my first Annual Report as Medical Officer not a single village in my Division possessed a satisfactory water supply. Now not a single village is without an excellent supply, and the work accomplished by your Council is a record to be proud of.

Drainage.

The Sketty sewer was commenced in March, 1910, and carried rapidly to completion. Five miles of sewers were laid and a modified septic tank constructed, the contract price being £10,750.

The Local Government Board at the end of 1910 sanctioned a loan of £3,550 for the extension of the Pontardulais sewer, and tenders have been advertised for.

The Local Government Board's sanction has not yet been received for a loan of over £3,000 for a much needed extension of Gowerton sewers and the improvement of the outfall there, though the Inquiry was held in 1909; the Llanelly Harbour Trustees being very reluctant to give consent.

Application has been made for a loan for extension of the Gorseinon sewers.

Plans have been prepared for the sewerage of Fforestfach and Waunarlwydd, and this scheme ought to be pressed on without further delay, as the rapidly developing village of Fforestfach is in urgent need of drainage

A joint scheme is now under consideration for the drainage of Tirdeunaw and Treboeth urban and rural.

A drainage scheme for portions of Lower Loughor is under consideration, and ought to be proceeded with at a very early date.

The history of the last four years has been a history of very great progress in regard to sewerage, but the rapid increase of industries will necessitate extensions of sewers at very frequent intervals.

River Pollution.

Most of the rivers and streams in this Division are still polluted, but with the rapid extension of sewerage this state of things will soon disappear.

Scavenging and Disposal of Refuse.

Owing to the absence of sewers in most parts of the Division, W.C.'s used to be very few in number, and pail closets the general rule. Now the process of substituting W.C.'s for pail closets is progressing rapidly. The cleansing of pail closets is carried out once a week by scavenging contractors, and their work has been as a rule satisfactory during 1910.

The removal of household refuse by contractors is carried out daily in Gorseinon and Gowerton and weekly in other villages and the work is performed satisfactorily. Your Council ought to consider once more the advisability of providing a staff of scavengers instead of giving the work out to contractors; if you provide your own scavengers, the duties of street cleansing might be combined with removal of household refuse.

Street Cleansing.

Street Cleansing in the larger villages is utterly unsatisfactory, and utterly unworthy of a progressive Council like yours. The present system will never prove a success, and the cleansing of streets in all the larger villages ought to be removed from the Roads Department and placed under the control of the Sanitary Surveyor or of the Sanitary Inspectors. At present the roads are not scraped nearly often enough, and no arrangements are made for prompt removal of the scrapings, so that they are often left on the side of the street for over a week to the great discomfort of the unwary pedestrian.

Back Lanes.

Steps ought to be taken to place in a proper condition the back lanes which have to be provided under your bye-laws as a secondary means of access for scavengers. In some cases there is no road made at all, the space being left in its original state of grass-covered soil (much the worse for carting of building materials). No certificate of completion should be granted for new houses until the back lane has been satisfactorily constructed, and, when once the lane is satisfactorily constructed, it ought afterwards to be maintained in repair by your Council. Still matters are very much better now than they used to be.

Bye-laws as to New Streets and Buildings.

During the last three years great improvement has taken place in regard to the efficiency of building inspection. I regret, however, that Bye-law No. 12 has been allowed to fall into abeyance which requires that a site which is not solid rock should be covered with concrete or asphalt; this is a very valuable bye-law and ought to be enforced.

Another unsatisfactory feature is in regard to curbing and channelling, which are very often unsatisfactory, and too often entirely absent. Co-ordination between the work of the Sanitary Surveyor and Road Surveyor would avoid most of this trouble.

Another source of annoyance to the public has occurred in highways and parish roads. A new house is built on the side of a highway or a parish road; curbing and channelling and pavement are laid down at a proper distance from the centre of the road; but a space is left between the old side of the road and the channelling which the Road Surveyor refuses to recognise as part of the Highway because it has not been made to his satisfaction; he refuses to keep this portion in repair; drivers of vehicles do not recognise this distinction but drive their carriages and carts over the new portion and it gets into a bad condition, because the Road Surveyor refuses to put a single stone down to repair this new portion; and this area which one member of your Council aptly described as a "No man's land" soon becomes an eyesore to every one and a source of reproach to your Council. Thanks to strong pressure from your Council, the Road Surveyor has within the last few days commenced to repair some of those new portions in Gorseinon, and it is to be hoped that this excellent precedent will be followed throughout all the other villages in your District, because the complaint has been universal throughout every parish.

The very large number of new works of water supply and drainage carried out during recent years have not allowed the Sanitary Surveyor and the Assistant Sanitary Surveyor adequate time for the inspection of new buildings, and this difficulty has been in recent years very well met by allowing the Sanitary Inspectors to act as temporary Inspectors of new buildings, for two of the Inspectors hold certificates in Building Construction as well as the ordinary Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Sanitary Institute. But now that the keeping of accurate permanent records of work done under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, has greatly increased the clerical

work of the inspectors, new arrangements must be made. An Inspector of Buildings ought to be appointed and provided with a motor cycle.

Private Streets.

Many of the private streets in this Division are in a thoroughly discreditable state. Your Council have obtained urban powers for dealing with all private streets in which you have provided sewers, and you have used those powers well. But where you for some reason or other are unable at present to provide sewers, the Local Government Board refuses those urban powers, *e.g.* three years ago your Council applied for power to deal with Penlan Road, Treboeth, which is so exceedingly bad that the Local Government Board Inspector sent down to hold the inquiry stated that he believed he had once seen a worse road, yet because you are not yet in a position to sewer that street, urban powers were refused in regard to it. Cambrian Place, Pontardulais, has been made good during 1910, and notices have been served on frontagers in James Street and Glanyrafon Street, Pontardulais. Amongst other private streets in very bad condition may be mentioned Dyffryn Terrace, Brynateg Road, and Grove Street, Gorseinon; Shaw Street and Gurnos Terrace, Gowerton; Victoria Road and Stepney Road, Waunarlwydd; Cory Street, Llewelyn Street, Harry Street and Lewis Street, Sketty; Cae Pys Road and Park Hill Road Treboeth; Gustavus Road, Fforestfach; Stepney Road, Cockett; Cross Street, Upper Oakfield Street and Foundry Road, Pontardulais.

Streets and Highways.

The Gowerton streets are in a very bad state owing to the laying down of gas mains and branches by the Gowerton Gas Company; that Company ought to be compelled to put the roads back again into a proper state.

In Gorseinon and elsewhere after the laying of sewers and water mains by contractors employed by your Council, the contractors ought to be called on to make the road good and then

to repair it once subsequently, but there can be no justification whatever for expecting the contractors to repair over and over again. Once the trench has been filled in and levelled, the contractor's duty ought to end with one more repair. But the experience of the public of late has been unfortunate, for the Road Surveyor has expected from contractors more than they were prepared to do, and the roads remained in bad condition. The same applies also but in a lesser degree to the laying of house drain connections and domestic water pipes. All subsequent repairs ought to be carried out promptly by the roadmen.

Tramping through muddy streets is unpleasant for the adult, but for school children it is dangerous as they have to sit in school for hours with damp feet.

The enormous wear and tear on the roads caused by traction engines, drawing two or three loaded trucks after them is a matter which is becoming every year more serious owing to the increased rapidity of building leading to greater traffic by traction engines bringing bricks.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The erection of new houses still progresses at a very rapid rate, over 1600 having been erected in seven years but the demand for houses for intending immigrants into the Division increases still more rapidly in consequence of erection of new works and extensions of existing ones.

The number of inhabited houses increased by 383 during 1910, and a very large number of new houses are in course of erection now.

Ten houses were reported to your Council in 1910 as unfit for human habitation, and of those 4 have been closed, 1 demolished, and 2 repaired, whilst 2 are in progress of repair and 1 has not yet been attended to. No legal proceedings were required.

The houses of the working classes are on the whole very good. They generally contain from 5 to 7 rooms, and there is ample air space in and around the dwellings. The walls, however, are in far too many cases damp. The stairs and landings are as a rule neither so well lighted nor so well ventilated, as they ought to be. The backyards are seldom paved. The sites of the houses are hardly ever covered with concrete or asphalt as they ought to be in accordance with your Bye-laws. As a rule the houses are kept in a tidy and cleanly state, but there are many exceptions, and four informal notices were served during 1910 for the cleansing of filthy houses.

Two cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated, and 28 defective drains were put in proper condition. 27 defective eaves, gutters and downpipes were made good.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

The two Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed Officers under Article I (3) of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. Each inspector has been provided with a pocket book in which to make notes at the time of inspection, and as the two inspectors have different sub-districts, each has been provided with a suitable ledger in which to enter the records of the inspection. Their duties began in January, 1911, and so no work under those Regulations falls to be recorded in this Report, but similar work has for many years been carried out regularly under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the chief points have been mentioned in the preceding section of this Report.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

In the Llandilo-Talybont Division there exist 126 dairies, 134 cowsheds, and 6 milkshops. Your Sanitary Inspectors exercise thorough supervision over them, and the standard is rising steadily. The number of milch cows is 767. Your veterinary surgeon inspects and reports on the health of the animals, as well as on the state of the buildings and the methods of milking and of storage and distribution of the milk.

Acting on my recommendation, your Council has adopted the excellent leaflet on milk supply, issued by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, and the Sanitary Inspectors will deliver a copy at each Dairy Farm. The name of your Council has been printed at the head of the leaflets.

Anthrax occurred on one dairy farm in 1910, but did not spread elsewhere, and did not affect any human beings.

Owing to the more stringent requirements of the Bye-Laws, 11 cowsheds and 11 dairies have been disused during 1910, although great care has been exercised not to force the pace too rapidly, but to give owners of property ample time to carry out necessary improvements.

Slaughter Houses.

Eighteen slaughter-houses are registered in this Division, and their condition shows a very marked improvement on the old pre-registration days. Fifteen informal notices were served during the year, but no legal proceedings or statutory notices were required. Four slaughter-houses have disappeared from the list during the last three years.

The slaughter-houses are visited and inspected by your veterinary surgeon as well as by the ordinary staff.

Food and Drugs Acts.

The duties of inspectors under the above Acts are entrusted to Officers of the County Police of or above the rank of Sergeants.

Supt. Williams has very kindly supplied me with the following information as to work done in the Llandilo-Talybont Division during 1910:—34 samples of milk, 1 of lard, 1 of butter, and 1 of sweets were taken, and all those samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine. This gratifying result may be taken as evidence that the work done in previous years had produced a good effect.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The duties of meat and food inspection are carried out by Sanitary Inspectors and also by your Veterinary Surgeon, who for that purpose has been also appointed Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.

Meat inspection is of little importance to this Division so far as concerns meat intended for consumption in this Division, but it is highly desirable with regard to meat intended for consumption in Swansea. At one time it was a common thing for farmers to slaughter diseased animals in this Division and send the carcasses to Swansea after being cut up, and it was with a view to stamping out this custom that the Veterinary Surgeon was appointed inspector of meat and food.

No food was seized during 1910, but some meat of doubtful quality was destroyed voluntarily by the owner in the presence of the Inspector of Nuisances and myself.

One of the Sanitary Inspectors took a course of instruction in meat and food inspection in 1910, and the other is now taking a similar course.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades in this Division (other than slaughter-houses) are tripe boiling, bone boiling, and offal boiling. They are carried on at seven places, the processes employed being fairly satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The number of workshops and workplaces on the register is 126. They are regularly inspected and their condition is very satisfactory.

Nineteen notices were served during the year to cleanse, limewash, or purify, and they were duly complied with.

Two notices were also served to provide better sanitary conveniences, and these were duly provided.

Two complaints were received from H.M.I. of Factories, one as to the structural condition of a woolsorting workshop, and one as to the limewashing of a bakehouse; both matters were at once dealt with.

There are no underground bakehouses in this Division.

There are only three outworkers in this Division. Regular inquiry as to outworkers is made at every workshop.

Scarlet fever occurred on the premises of one tailoring and one dressmaking workshop; in the former case the patient was removed to hospital after a good deal of persuasion, and in the latter case the workroom was temporarily closed.

The Table prescribed by the Home Secretary is here subjoined:—

TABLE X.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District, 1910.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or the Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	154	..	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	537	21	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	13	..	..
Total	704	21	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	19	19		
Want of Ventilation ..				
Overcrowding ..				
Want of drainage of floors ..				
Other Nuisances .				
† Sanitary accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient ..				
{ Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2		
{ Not separate for sexes ..				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS 97 to 100) ..				
Other offences ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	21	21	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced. Act not adopted.

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.												Inspections of Outworkers Premises	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists,	Prosecutions.		Instances.		Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.			Received from other Councils.	forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Lists.†	Outworkers. †		Lists.	Outworkers.														
		Contr'ctors	Workmen.		Contr'ctors	Workmen.													
Wearing Apparel—																			
(1) Making, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	
(2) Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* numbers of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—

Important Classes.	Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	12
	Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	33
	Millinery	..	..	..	..	10
	Tailoring	..	..	..	..	20
	Bootmaking	..	..	..	..	22
	Paint Mixing	..	..	..	..	6
	Plumbing	..	..	..	..	7
	Weaving	..	..	..	..	3
Total number of Workshops on Register						.. 126

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.					No
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—					
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act					
(S. 133)	..	..	..	..	9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5.)					
Notified by H.M. Inspector					2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector					2
Other	..	..	..	..	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—					
Certificates granted during the year					..
In use at end of the year					..

Midwives' Act.

The County Council have retained sole control under this Act. The efficiency of a system of control from a central body fifty miles away is very much open to question.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Very many houses are let in Lodgings, but so far we have been able to secure sufficient control without insisting on registration under the Bye-laws, which your Council have adopted.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are fifteen Common Lodging-Houses registered in this Division, and they are regularly inspected and in a satisfactory state. Most of them are of a temporary nature intended for the accommodation of navvies engaged on the new line of the G.W.R.

Schools.

The only change worthy of note during the past year has been the much needed raising of the standard for floor and air space in the older schools.

Extension of the Cadle Council School is going on at present. The long-contemplated and long-deferred Boys' School at Gorseinon is apparently to be erected at an early date, so that the present Boys' School, a draughty corrugated iron temporary structure, will, I trust, disappear for ever. The temporary buildings at Penllergaer ought to be replaced by proper buildings of stone and lime; they have been utilised far too long already.

The heating of large class-rooms in the various schools by a single fire is not satisfactory, as the heat is very unequally distributed.

Parents complain that their children catch cold in School through draughts arising from faulty ventilation.

School closure was not resorted to during 1910, exclusion being tried instead. Whether exclusion is preferable to school closure in measles outbreaks in a rural district, I am by no means certain.

I do not consider that the number of School Medical Officers is adequate. Nor do I think that the school nurse element is as strong as it ought to be. And ringworm of the head is far too common, the result of inadequate inspection of heads, whereby children suffering from ringworm are allowed to attend school undetected and to wear in many cases other children's caps, so disseminating this obnoxious and very troublesome disease to the great annoyance of the parents, and the detriment of the education of the unfortunate children.

Inspectors of Nuisances.

The two Inspectors of Nuisances continue to perform their duties in a zealous and efficient manner. They have for years possessed fixity of tenure; they both hold certificates from the Sanitary Institute, and they are thoroughly trustworthy. Table XVI. in the Appendix gives the most important items of the Inspectors' work, the first column referring to Mr. D. R. Thomas' district, and the second to that of Mr. M. L. Jones.

During the year I have made systematic inspection of my district from time to time

The various Tables required by the Local Government Board are appended to this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

TRAFFORD MITCHELL.

Gorseinon, January, 1911.

TABLE XI.—Vital Statistics of the Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District during 1910, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIVISION.						NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	3	Under 1 year of age.			At all ages.			Number	Rate.	12	13
					Number	Rate per 1000 births registered.	6	Number.	Rate.*	7				
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1900	19630	587	29.9	83	141	287	14.6	—	—	—	9	296	15.1	15.1
1901	19782	678	34.3	80	118	289	14.6	—	—	—	8	297	15.0	15.0
1902	20090	646	32.2	80	124	299	14.9	1	—	—	10	309	15.4	15.4
1903	20370	634	31.1	92	145	276	13.5	4	—	—	5	281	13.8	13.8
1904	20640	697	33.7	80	115	280	13.5	1	—	—	11	291	14.1	14.1
1905	21320	680	32.4	76	110	290	13.6	4	—	—	7	297	13.9	13.9
1906	22370	710	31.7	97	136	290	12.9	3	2	8	296	13.2	13.2	13.2
1907	23380	787	33.7	88	112	303	12.9	2	—	13	316	13.5	13.5	13.5
1908	24580	803	32.7	102	127	365	14.8	—	—	—	10	375	15.2	15.2
1909	27620	894	32.4	120	134	333	12.4	3	1	18	350	12.6	12.6	12.6
Averages for years 1900-1909	21978	713	32.4	90	126	301	13.7	2	—	10	311	14.1	14.1	14.1
1910	29380	937	31.9	126	134	416	14.1	1	—	12	428	14.6	14.6	14.6

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 calculated per 1,000 of estimated gross population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

The Public Institutions outside the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from the Division are Swansea General Hospital, Swansea Workhouse, Llanelly General Hospital, Llanelly Workhouse, and Bridgend Lunatic Asylum.

The Public Institutions within the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the Division are Gangoch Fever Hospital and Kingsbridge Small Pox Hospital. The Union Workhouse is not situated within this Division, but the Cottage Homes for the pauper children of the Swansea Union are situated in the Swansea Higher portion of this Division; as, however, children are not sent to the Cottage Homes on account of sickness or infirmity, deaths in the Homes do not come within the scope of the above definition, and cannot be excluded.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 21,313.

Total population at all ages.....19,782 }
 Number of inhabited houses 3,968 } At Census of 1901.
 Average number of persons per house 4.98 }

TABLE XII —Vital statistics of separate localities in 1910 and previous years—Llandilo-Talybont Division of Swansea Rural District.

YEAR.	PARISH OF LLANDILO-TALYBONT.				PARISH OF PENDERRY.				SWANSEA HIGHER. (Portion of Cockett Parish.)				SWANSEA LOWER. (Portion of Cockett Parish.)				PARISH OF LOUGHOR.				PARISH OF GOWERTON.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1900 ..	5887	164	84	26	2898	78	50	14	4102	116	68	19	2030	60	22	6	2488	94	45	14	2225	75	27	4
1901 ..	5994	223	81	25	2882	94	37	10	4102	149	69	18	2023	52	39	9	2543	99	38	11	2238	61	33	7
1902 ..	6190	207	106	34	2900	83	45	17	4100	130	70	13	2020	54	30	4	2630	94	36	7	2250	78	22	5
1903 ..	6360	213	95	37	2900	79	27	10	4100	129	68	21	2020	53	31	4	2720	96	33	13	2270	64	27	7
1904 ..	6510	214	93	26	2910	95	43	8	4100	146	65	17	2020	55	24	5	2810	116	42	15	2290	71	24	9
1905 ..	6710	231	71	20	2970	103	46	10	4190	139	56	11	2190	49	30	7	2939	102	58	23	2330	66	36	5
1906 ..	7150	229	81	27	3020	92	44	15	4160	134	63	19	2620	74	23	6	3030	113	51	23	2390	68	34	7
1907 ..	7590	261	105	34	3140	117	41	8	4290	154	63	14	2810	77	33	6	3120	110	49	19	2430	68	25	7
1908 ..	8180	255	130	37	3320	117	59	14	4380	153	59	18	3010	85	46	11	3220	135	51	19	2470	58	30	3
1909 ..	9070	321	121	41	3890	119	40	12	4940	162	61	24	3520	111	46	13	3610	113	55	22	2590	68	27	8
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909 }	6964	232	97	31	3083	98	43	12	4246	141	64	17	2426	67	32	7	2910	107	46	17	2348	68	29	6
1910 ..	9780	333	139	49	4070	132	71	19	5430	154	88	24	3560	96	51	9	3920	145	40	12	2620	77	39	13

Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the division are included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-resident registered in Public Institutions in the division excluded

(See note on Table XI, as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the division, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE XIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910, in the Llandilo Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole Division.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.						No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Parish of Llandilo-Talybont,	Parish of Penderry,	Swansea Higher (Portion of Cockett Parish).	Swansea Lower (Portion of Cockett Parish).	Parish of Loughor.	Parish of Gowerton.	Parish of Llandilo-Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher (Portion of Cockett Parish).	Swansea Lower (Portion of Cockett Parish).	Parish of Loughor.	Parish of Gowerton.	Total cases removed to Hospital	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up														
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria	..	12	..	6	6	..	..	2	1	5	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	
Membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas	..	12	..	..	..	2	9	1	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Scarlet fever	..	130	1	51	71	5	2	..	37	17	13	8	45	10	21	7	2	1	19	4	54
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric fever	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals	..	159	1	57	80	8	12	1	46	21	22	8	46	16	22	7	5	1	19	5	59

Isolation Hospital—Garngoch Fever Hospital, (30 Beds), and Kingsbridge Small-pox Hospital (4 Beds), both situated in this Division and provided by the Swansea Rural District Council. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—Five.

TABLE XIV.—Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District.—Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Death at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or non- 'Residents' in Public Institutions in the Division.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Parish of Llandilo- Taly- bont	Parish of Pen- derry.	Swansea Higher portion of Cockett Parish	Swansea Lower portion of Cockett Parish	Parish of Loughor	Parish of Gower- ton.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping-cough	21	10	11	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	6	2	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
Enteritis	11	9	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	1	2	1
Gastritis	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	24	1	..	1	8	14	..	6	..	8	3	3	4	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	..	..	1	..	16	6	9	2	4	3	3	2	..
Bronchitis	22	6	1	..	..	7	8	8	2	6	5	1	..	..
Pneumonia	40	19	6	2	..	8	5	15	9	6	5	4	1	..
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	1	1	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..
Heart Diseases	47	..	..	3	2	21	21	11	10	13	7	2	4	..
Accidents	23	..	4	2	6	9	2	9	10	1	1	1	1	..
Suicides	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
All other causes	154	53	10	5	4	39	43	42	29	32	14	13	24	..
All causes	428	126	46	17	21	130	85	139	71	88	51	40	39	1

For definitions of "Residents" and "Non-Residents" see note on Table XI.

TABLE XV.—Llandilo Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District. Infantile Mortality during the year 1910,
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	..	20	5	7	2	34	17	8	13	9	8	9	4	5	7	8	4	126
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	5
	Diphtheria: Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	10
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	9
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth ..	..	11	2	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	4	1	3	2	10	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberc. Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Causes.	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Convulsions ..	..	5	1	2	..	8	4	3	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	21
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	6
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia ..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	4	2	..	3	1	2	..	2	1	19
	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
		..	20	5	7	2	34	17	8	13	9	8	9	4	5	7	8	4	126

Population estimated to middle of 1910.—29,380. Births in the year—Legitimate, 913; illegitimate, 24.
Deaths in the year of Legitimate infants, 123; illegitimate infants, 3. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 428.

TABLE XVI

Statements by Sanitary Inspectors of proceedings under the
Public Health and other Acts during 1910.

1st.—Nuisances.

Complaints received ..	46	..	24
Informal Notices served ..	69	..	301
Formal Notices served by order of Council	36	.	15
No. of Nuisances abated ..	184	..	252

2nd.—Workshops and Workplaces.

On Register ..	53	..	73
Inspections ..	269	..	276
Notices served to Limewash, &c. ..	14	..	5
Overcrowding discovered and abated	0	..	0
Notices to provide better Sanitary Conveniences ..	0	..	2
Notices to provide Separate Sanitary Conveniences for the sexes ..	0	..	0
Notices to provide Ventilation ..	0	..	0
Notices to remedy dampness ..	0	..	0

3rd.—Tents and Vans.

Inspections ..	43	..	6
No. of Vans Disinfected ..	0	..	0
Formal notice served by order of Council	1	..	0

4th.—Common Lodging-houses.

No. Registered ..	4	..	11
Inspections ..	52	..	41
Informal notices served ..	0	..	6

5th.—Houses Let in Lodgings.

No. Registered ..	0	..	0
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6th.—Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c. ..	124	..	282
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	13	..	46
Houses or Premises disinfected ..	44	..	79
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c, disinfected	44	..	79
do do do destroyed	0	..	0
Legal Proceedings for wilful exposure	0	..	0

7th—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

No. of Dairies	..	..	95	..	31
No. of Cowsheds	..	..	92	..	42
No. of Milkshops	..	..	3	..	3
No. of Cows	..	..	565	..	202
No. of Inspections	..	..	267	..	254
Formal Notices served by order of Council	39	..			0
Informal Notices served	..	..	93	..	15
Legal Proceedings	..	..	0	..	0

8th—Slaughter Houses and Offensive Trades.

No. of Slaughter Houses	..	6	..	12
No. of other Offensive Trades	..	4	..	3
Inspections..	..	146	..	271
Informal Notices served		0	..	15
Formal Notice served by order of Council	0			0
Legal Proceedings	..	0	..	0

9th—Unsound Food.

Inspections under Sec. 116, P.H.A. 1875	143	..	137
Seizure of Unsound Food	..	0	0
Food of doubtful quality destroyed voluntarily	..	0	1

10th—Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Inspections of Dwelling-houses	..	1328	..	1248
No. reported unfit for habitation	..	4	..	6
No. of above closed	..	1	..	3
No. of above repaired	..	1	..	1
No. in process of repair	..	2	..	0
No. demolished	..	0	..	1
No. not yet attended to	..	0	..	1
Defective eaves, gutters, and downpipes made good	..	16		11
Defective drains	..	14	..	14
Notice to provide drains	..	14	..	264
Privies repaired, provided, or converted to w.c. system after notice	..	40	..	215
Filthy houses cleansed after notice	..	2	..	2
Over-crowding abated	..	0	..	2
Legal proceedings	..	0	..	0